



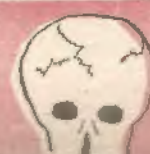
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The PITTSBURGH FAIR WITNESS

WEATHER: Coal and Flue Season Vol.2 #13 Issue #24 Dec.3-Dec.17, 1971



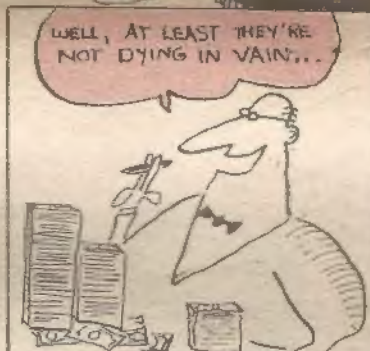
GULF OIL



GULF OIL, WITH SUBSIDIARIES IN 54 COUNTRIES, IS THE LARGEST OIL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

PITTSBURGH'S OWN MELLON FAMILY CONTROLS OVER 50% OF GULF, A COMPANY THAT DERIVES 40% OF ITS NET INCOME FROM EXPLOITING THIRD WORLD PEOPLE

AND TO SAFE - GUARD GULF EXPLOITATION IN VIETNAM, AMERICAN MEN DIE AND ALL AMERICANS PAY



AND WHEN YOU'RE ONLY NUMBER 68 YOU HAVE TO TRY HARDER...

GULF RANKED 68 TH AMONG THE TOP WAR CONTRACTORS IN 1969...

... AND SO ...

... NOT ONLY DOES THE WAR SERVE TO PROTECT GULF INTERESTS, BUT THE COMPANY BECOMES RICH FROM WAR PROFITS.



BUT ONE WAR IS NOT ENOUGH FOR GULF. IT SUPPORTS PORTUGAL'S WAR ON THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA, WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM FROM PORTUGAL AND GULF...

IF YOU NEED ANYTHING ELSE, LET ME KNOW.



THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD PAY DEARLY SO THAT MELLON AND HIS FRIENDS CAN BE RICH MEN.

AS A MAJOR POLLUTER OF LAND AND AIR, GULF SHOWS ITS BLATANT DISREGARD FOR LIFE.

GULF IS BEING SUED FOR ITS PART IN POLLUTING THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL.

HELLO, BILL... HAVE WE HAD ANY MORE OIL SPILLS RECENTLY...



GIVE EM EACH A TUBE OF CLEARASIL AND GET EM THE HELL OUT...



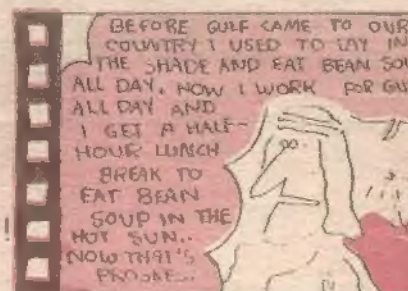
WE HAVE 10 MEN STUDYING A NEW OIL PIPELINE, 6 MEN WORKING ON A NEW JET ENGINE, AND 419 MEN DEVELOPING NEW TAX LOOPHOLES.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



GULF OIL COMPANY PAYS MUCH LESS A PERCENT OF ITS INCOME IN TAXES THAN DOES THE AVERAGE WORKER, YET WHO CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT AND BENEFITS MOST FROM ITS DECISIONS!...

GULF HAS MADE A 30-MIN. 16MM MOVIE DEPICTING ITS OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THE TITLE: "POWER FOR PEOPLE!"



GULF OIL - ONE MORE PART OF THE SYSTEM.



FROM INFORMATION COMPILED BY GULF ACTION PROJECT PITTSBURGH

LAURENCE, PA

LETTERS

Dear Friends,

I am in prison here in Western. I have seen an issue of your solid dyno paper. Really dig it. Hopefully if you can send me a subscription for I have no money. My money I make \$7.00 a month hardly keeps me in smokes. If you will be send me a subscript. Let me know something.

Peace
Hopefully Waiting
Your friend & brother,
John Ceppi C-9738

To Whom it may concern;

This is a letter I received from a friend of mine. He has tried twice to send you this, but was stopped. So I will send it to you! I sincerely thank you for all the help you may give these men.

Thank you
Margaret P. Ferron

These 5 men have been restricted to the hole for 6 weeks and no reason given for these deplorable conditions.

....."I wrote two letters to the Pgh Fair Witness at P.O. Box 7165 Oakland Sta., Pgh. Pa. 15213, but they wouldn't let them out...I'm going to write the second one word for word and you see that they get it for me! As you see I'm one of the men who got busted for fighting the war on poverty so I'm doing a bit under the tyrannical system where freedom of speech and human rights are not permitted ... Because of our steadfastness to maintain self respect...a number of us prisoners are subjected to punishment blocks which consist of psychological harrassment, deprivation of privileges and common necessities such as combs, mirrors, etc. and at times inflicted with physical abuse. These are tactics to make us conform with the regimentation and dehumanization process they are trying to impose on us. Sell out lawyers and pig judges washed their hands of their doings but the shame of Amerikan justice is coming to light (the rich buy their justice while the prisons are overflowing with the poor). Attica is just one example. Prisons are no longer secret places where brutality and sadism are carried out with total impunity. There aren't many to speak for us and I hope your paper is one that will...

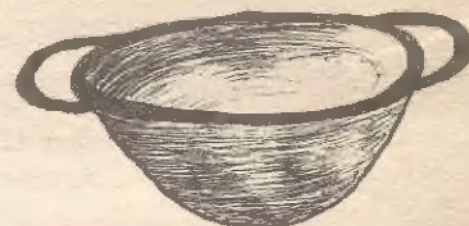
Pete Biagiarelli P0178

recipes

Some ways to prepare Chinese food:

- (1) Stir-frying, or quick cooking over high temperature in a wok. The wok is first heated very hot then oil is poured into the pan and heated very hot before the meat and vegetables are added and cooked for a quick five to ten mins./dish.
- (2) Stewing or slow cooking in a sauce. Can be used to cook whole chickens, fish or shrimp and cut-up chickens, seafood, beef or pork. The process is simply a matter of preparing the sauce and cooking for the prescribed time.
- (3) Deep frying (Can be done in wok). A mixture of flour and cornstarch called Tempura is used for a batter in Chinese deep frying. The wok is especially good since it requires less oil and provides a more even heat than any other pot or pan.

If you want to conserve on cooking space, fuel, and time, you need a wok. Designed by a people perpetually faced with too little food and fuel, the wok has "doing more with less" written all over it. Only a little heat on its rounded bottom goes a long way up its sides and the Chinese method of cutting food into bite-size pieces insures that each bit of heat will cook those edibles quickly enough to preserve almost all their fresh taste and nutritional value.



chinese food: inexpensive..delicious..fun

FRIED RICE from The Chinese Cookbook

6 Tbls. Peanut Oil
1 1/2 Tsp. Salt
2 Eggs, Well beaten
2 cups bean sprouts
1 cup chopped onion
4 Tsp. light Soy Sauce
10 cups cold cooked rice
1/2 cup fresh scallions, chopped
2 Tsp. heavy Soy sauce
1/2 Tsp. pepper

Stir-fry eggs and salt in oil 1 minute. Add sprouts, onions, light soy sauce. Fry 2 minutes. Add rice & scallions, mix, stir-fry 4 minutes. Add heavy sauce, pepper, mix well. [Two cups cooked, diced chicken may be added with sprouts]

MARINATED BROCCOLI STEMS from Encyclopedia of Chinese Food and Cooking

3 or 4 broccoli stems
1 Tsp. Salt
1 clove garlic, minced
1 Tsp. Olive Oil
2 Tsp. distilled white vinegar

Peel skin from broccoli stems and slice them thin diagonally. Place broccoli and salt in jar and shake well. Let stand overnight. Mix garlic, oil and vinegar. Drain salt water from stems. Add mixture and shake well. Let stand several hours before serving.

CHICKEN CONGEE (Poor man's meal in isolation) from Chinese Gastronomy

1/2 Cup rice
6 Cups chicken stock
1 Chicken breast
1/4 Tsp. salt
2 Tbs. water

Wash rice. Bring it to boil in chicken stock. Reduce heat to very low and simmer two hours. Skin, bone chicken, and slice thin w/ grain. Flatten slices with side of cleaver. Add salt water to chicken pieces. When congee is ready turn off heat. Stir the chicken slices, then stir into the congee and let stand 3 to 4 minutes. The heat of the gruel cooks the chicken.

Cookbooks:

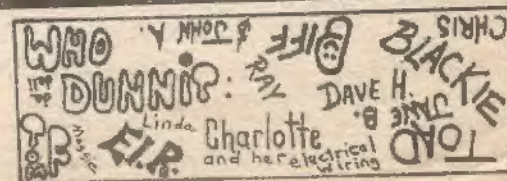
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHINESE FOOD AND COOKING, Wonona W. and Irving B. Chang, Crown Pub. New York, \$17.⁵⁰

THE FINE ART OF CHINESE COOKING, Dr. Lee Su Jan, Gramercy Publishing Co, New York, \$4.⁰⁰
THE CHINESE COOKBOOK, Wallace Yee Hong, Crown Publishers, Inc, New York, 1962, \$3.⁰⁰
CHINESE GASTRONOMY, Hsiang Ju Lin, Tsifeng Lin, Hastings House, \$10.⁰⁰

Credit: Mother Earth News



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Court brands cops' actions "illegal"

Willy Thompson, a black design trainee for Koppers, Inc., told an interesting story in Federal Court this past September. He said he was standing on the corner of Penn and Negley Avenues in East Liberty waiting for a bus when a red Dodge drove up with three men in civilian clothes inside.

"Hey," one of the men from inside shouted out, "come here."

Thompson said he moved closer to the car.

"Seen any niggers hanging out here?" the man asked.

"No," Thompson said he answered, "and no whites either."

The car door burst open and the man leaped out, shouting, "Nigger, you've had it."

The man grabbed Thompson and they wrestled until a uniformed policeman and a police van came by. The man Thompson was attacked by was named Joseph Hutzler, a City of Pittsburgh police officer assigned to No. 5 station in East Liberty. The two other men were also police officers.

Thompson said Hutzler placed handcuffs on him and took him into the back of the van. "Nigger, I'm gonna

teach you not to hit a white man," Hutzler said; then kicked Thompson in the face.

Thompson, of course, ended up in jail.

His story was hardly unique. At least a dozen others, all equally descriptive of police harassment and violence toward black people, were related during a hearing before Federal Judge Rabe Marsh. A suit was brought by fourteen blacks, represented by John Leete of Neighborhood Legal Services (a federally-funded legal service under OEO), against seven City of Pittsburgh policemen, asking for an injunction against further police harassment of blacks.

The suit wasn't the first of its kind against police violence, but this time the police lost.

On November 18, Judge Marsh handed down his decision. He said: "That Joseph Hutzler, Ronald Rarzich, Adam McMeekin, Paul Laukaitis, William Kaufman, and Joseph Figura [all city policemen] have engaged in a course of illegal and unconstitutional conduct by using wrongful and excessive physical force upon numerous black citizens in East Liberty, Homewood, and Brushton areas of Pittsburgh, disclosing a pattern of

racism. They made illegal arrests and conducted illegal searches of black persons on said streets. They violated the constitutional rights of such black persons."

The injunction orders the cited officers to cease "stopping, arresting or imprisoning [blacks] without adequate cause," "Beating and otherwise physically mistreating [blacks] while they are conducting themselves in a lawful and proper manner," "using wrongful or excessive force while lawfully arresting, subduing, searching or otherwise handling [blacks]," and "harassing, threatening or intimidating [blacks] in violation of their First Amendment rights."

The hearing was to offer testimony to the fact that policemen -- among them the six named as defendants -- had illegally beaten, arrested, searched and harassed a number of blacks within the nine month period of November, 1970, to August, 1971.

That such practices were widespread was even confirmed by several police officers, among them Sgt. Mac Henderson, a black serving at No. 5 station.

Henderson said he was on the desk
(Continued on Page 13)

Priests' Suit Hits Pen Officials

Attorneys from the Law Collective have once again taken on state and local prison officials in an attempt to crack the authoritarian rule these officials, especially the warden, have over the prisoners at Western Penitentiary.

Named as defendants in a Federal civil suit are the warden of Western Penitentiary, Joseph R. Brierley; the state's commissioner of the Bureau of Correction, Allyn Sielaff; and the state's attorney general, J. Shane Creamer.

The suit is being brought by two Catholic priests, Fathers Jack O'Malley and Gus Taylor, and three prisoners at Western Penitentiary, James Corkan, Wesley Harris, and Rayford Holden.

Both priests had been barred from Western Penitentiary about a year ago by Warden Brierley because their concern for prisoners' conditions and rights was apparently a bit too threatening for him. And Father Taylor, a young black priest, had held an Afro-American mass at the prison, in which he tried to relate Christianity to the black experience, and was for sure too much for Warden Brierley to take.



But Attorney General Creamer later interceded and removed the ban against O'Malley and Taylor from visiting prisoners, a just move considering that O'Malley's parish includes Western Penitentiary. However Brierley neglected to inform the pair that they were allowed back into the prison.

On September 20 there was a peaceful picket line set up just outside the main gate to Western Penitentiary in sympathy of those killed at Attica Prison and also urging prison reform and an end to racism in prisons.

The picketing was orderly and pretty much uneventful, though from time to time prisoners could be heard shouting encouragement to the picketers from the cell blocks closest to the gate, a practice Brierley quickly ended by removing all the prisoners to the blocks furthest from the demonstration.

Among the 70 or 80 people who took part in the picketing were Fathers O'Malley and Taylor, a fact that did not go unnoticed by Brierley, who had taken up an observation post near the gate.

The demonstration had barely ended when Brierley was back in his office dictating letters to O'Malley and Taylor. The wording was identical in both, and said in part: "...after witnessing your so very active part in the demonstration outside the institution walls at noon today, I can

(Continued on Page 1)

The Fall Offensive for Justice, Peace and New Priorities included four important demonstration dates most of which drew disappointing numbers of people. The first was October 2, when demonstrators gathered at more than 10 prisons around the country.

The largest turnout of people was at Danbury, Conn. where 2,000 demonstrated. Pittsburghers demonstrated outside the women's prison at Alderson, West Virginia, part of a crowd of less than a hundred.

October 13th was National Moratorium Day and most cities held demonstrations then. The largest was 2,500 in New York. Pittsburgh had a candle light march on the night of the 12th, attended by fewer than 500 people. The next day the Pitt chapter of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice called for a strike which wasn't very successful, and held a rally attended by a few thousand during the course of the day (partly on the drawing power of a rock band playing on the Cathedral of Learning lawn.)

Later on that month the National PCPJ began "Nixon Eviction: Phase I." A "people's grand jury" was convened to amass information and testimony for indicting the Nixon administration for the oppression of people all over the world. On Oct. 26th 2,000 people gathered at the Washington Monument and later 300 were arrested as they sat in the street near the White House.

John Froines, who spoke in Pittsburgh at the rallies of the 12th and 13th, said the People's Coalition would like to see thousands of radicals go to the presidential primaries in the Spring to talk to the voters and millions of protestors go to the Republican National Convention in San Diego as part of the Nixon Eviction campaign. It would not be



to endorse any of the Democratic candidates but rather to get rid of Nixon and to demonstrate to the Democrats that we can exercise decisive political influence.

On Nov. 6th there were regional demonstrations in 17 cities bringing out a combined total of 150,000 people, the largest being 35,000 in New York and 25,000 in San Francisco. Pittsburghers went to Cleveland, where there were 1,500 to 2,000 protestors. The Nov. 6th actions were the most successful of the Fall Offensive.

Though the turnouts for the Fall Offensive were not massive, it's doubtful that Nixon has tricked very many people into believing the war is ending. A lot of people who have demonstrated in the past feel a sense of futility. What they should remem-

ber is that we have at least put the issue in the public eye so that the vast majority of American people are turned off by the war. Public alienation from government is increasing.

Some of the organizations staging the Fall Offensive are in a state of flux. The PCPJ has recently been accused of both elitism and failure to co-operate fully with the National Peace Action Coalition. The Washington actions were small because they were of a much less dynamic nature than Mayday, and because the Mayday movement fell apart during the summer.

This should change in the near future. A lot of movement people are busy organizing the New American Movement (N.A.M.), the beginning of a mass base political organization on the left. Once NAM is organized, they should be able to bring people into the streets (among other things.) [N.A.M. will be discussed in the December 17th issue of the F.W.]

Another important factor in keeping down the size of the demonstrations was the non-cooperation of the pig media. For instance, the Oct. 12th demonstration here was largely ignored. National PCPJ co-ordinators said, "Many journalists have informed us privately of restrictions placed on their use of pre-demonstration stories."

Two encouraging developments from the Fall Offensive were that the Nov. 6th actions received a record number

of endorsements from unions and union officials and that the movement clearly spoke out on a number of issues that have been forced into the background in the past, such as the wage freeze, prisons, welfare rights, and unemployment. Perhaps in the future we can create a greater public consciousness of the interrelationship of these issues and get new segments of society involved in the movement.

Merchants Offer Anti-War Tax Customers Aid Fall Actions

The Pittsburgh Coalition for Justice, Peace and New Priorities in order to finance its Fall activities received the co-operation and support of a number of local merchants. Ten stores contributed 5% of their sales for two days or a significant amount of money to the coalition.

Those stores are: Brotherhood, Free People's Store, The Fringe, Heads Together, Joint Experience,

Leather Cellar, Noah's Waterbeds, Record-Rama, and Wave of the Future Waterbeds. They all have silk-screened posters that say "Merchants for Justice and Peace" on display.

Most of these stores and a number of others will have containers until the end of the year labelled "ANTIWAR TAX", soliciting contributions from customers. The other stores are: Good Earth Natural Foods, Kaleidoscope, Leather Shop, Listening Post, Oakland Coop, Opening Nite, Raggs, Stoff's, Strawberry Red, Third World Gift Shop, and This 'n' That World.

The money will be used to pay for leaflets, pamphlets, posters, rent, speakers' expenses, mailings, etc. For every penny the coalition gets the people of Allegheny County pay

Sacred Indian Graves Robbed

TACOMA, Wash. (LNS)--Sacred Indian graves are being robbed in Washington State of their gold, jewels, --and the bones of the dead as well. The going price for an Indian skull ashtray is \$75.00 in California.

The father of Chief Joseph, one of the most brilliant of all Indian chiefs, was buried in the mid-1880s. His skull is now being used as an ashtray by a Washington dentist.

the 10%
**VIET NAM
WAR TAX**

included
in this bill

**IS PAID ONLY
UNDER PROTEST**

CLIP THIS AND SEND IT IN WITH YOUR
NEXT TELEPHONE BILL

the war machine a thousand dollars
(\$1,000,000,000 a year vs. \$10,000
a year).

The Coalition staged the October and November demonstrations and plans future actions. For further information call them at Tel: 362-9000 or read the supplement to the preceeding F.W. (Oct 1-21), which was printed for the coalition's use.

PHASE II: THE NIXON PLAN "SOCIALISM FOR THE RICH"

"We had to choose in these actions between the auto industry and the poor. The poor lost." (George Shultz, advisor to President Nixon, Sept., 1971)

After World War II the U.S. launched an overseas program of economic expansion with corporations like IBM, General Motors and General Foods, pouring billions of dollars into new plants all over the non-communist world. Since the economies of the other capitalist nations had been decimated by the war, U.S. corporations faced little competition, and enormous profits rolled into the U.S. The resultant balance of payments (dollars coming in compared to dollars going out) was continuously positive--more coming in than going out. The dollar was very stable and began to be used as "international currency," exchanged as freely as gold in trade between nations.

In recent times this position of American economic dominance has changed dramatically. This year for the first time since 1893 the U.S. faces a real danger of a trade deficit (less money spent for American goods in foreign countries than on foreign goods in the U.S.). When this threatened deficit is added to a negative balance of payments created by the huge outflow of money from the U.S. to support the Indochinese war and the chain of U.S. military bases across the world, the resulting problems threaten the stability of the U.S. dollar and make it risky for other countries to use the dollar as "international currency."

The increasingly poor position of the U.S. in the international market has two causes. The first one is that, in the process of investing money in other countries and spending large amounts of money to maintain U.S. military dominance, the U.S. has built up the war-damaged economies of other capitalist nations so that they are now strong enough to compete for the markets that until recently were totally dominated by the U.S. Compounding this is the relative high wages American workers receive to their foreign counterparts. Whereas the cheap labor in Europe and Japan allows foreign capitalists to renovate production facilities and machinery, U.S. industry has been growing increasingly obsolete and non-competitive. This is not due entirely to relatively higher wages for U.S. workers, though. The growing stranglehold of finance capital--Chase Manhattan, Mellon Banks, etc.--over productive capital has caused the retardation of the U.S. economy. Increasingly dependent upon aid from finance capital, bankers control corporate decision-making more and more. Because banks chief means of profit maximization is through dividends on corporate investments, productive capital has been forced to pay out higher dividend rates at the expense of capital renovation.

The second and more serious threat to the U.S. economy is inflation. Ironically enough, this crippling inflation is bas-

ically caused by the war in Vietnam, which many people believe is itself due to the threats posed by a national war of liberation to the interests of large corporations. Because the people in this country have not been willing to pay higher taxes or put up with wage and price controls in order to finance the genocide of the Vietnamese people, the Johnson and Nixon administrations have been forced to follow a war finance policy which leads to inflation. They pumped money into the economy for the purchase of war supplies and goods necessary for the upkeep of the armed forces without taking out an equal amount in taxes. This increased the aggregate demand for goods without increasing the supply of goods and therefore caused inflation. What this simply means is that there was more money for the purchase of the same amount of goods, so of course prices went up. This process is called an inflationary spiral. The inflationary spiral has occurred again and again and again since the war began, resulting in the tremendously high inflation which has raised the cost of living and undermined the competitive position of U.S. goods in the world market.

Nixon blames this situation on the "wage-price spiral." He argues that as wages increase, prices have been forced up to afford higher wages. In fact, the opposite is true. Workers have had to demand wage increases simply to keep up with rapidly increasing prices and even these demands have not been met.

The U.S. Department of Labor figures indicate that although both wages and prices have gone up, prices have gone up faster than wages. What this means is that even though the average worker earns more now than she/he did in 1968, the larger amount of money buys less now than did the smaller pay check in 1968.

THE NEP

The New Economic Policy is Nixon's response to the failure of his previous policy of artificially inducing a recession to curb inflation. Because Nixon's policies were based on the failure to deal with the real nature of our economy, his "mini-recession" leads only to continuing inflation plus rising unemployment--something which was supposed to be impossible in a capitalist economy.

When Nixon began to look forward to 1972 he realized that the economic crisis threatened his re-election. He then changed tactics and presented his New Economic Policy. In terms of the realities of monopoly capitalism and the shaky position of U.S. goods in the world market, this policy is more rational than the previous one. The 90 day wage-price freeze followed by Phase II controls might well reduce inflation. This along with the 10% surcharge on foreign imports and the effective devaluation of the dollar will improve the competitive position of U.S. goods both here and abroad. Unquestionably this policy will profit



most large business interests in the U.S.

Liberal critics of Nixon's policy say that it is unfair to working people because while wages and prices are frozen, wages are more frozen. Ten per-cent of the items listed in the Bureau of Labor's Price Index--taxes and non-processed food commodities--were not frozen by the freeze. Further, business can get around the freeze by selling "new models" for more money, sell products of lower quality for the same amount or inconspicuously sell less for the same amount. Liberal critics also contend that profit, interest and dividends should also be frozen. This seemingly fair approach amounts to freezing a distribution of national income which is monstrously unfair and inequitable.

The top 5% income bracket in the U.S. in 1968 received more personal income than the bottom 40%. In 1962, 1.77% of the people owned 79.8% of the individually owned stock. For well over a century, 1% of the adult population has held 20-30% of the total personal wealth.

Taxes have had an insignificant effect in redistributing wealth. In 1967 the top 1% paid only 26% of their total reported income in taxes. State and local taxes are particularly regressive. In 1968 persons with incomes under \$2000 paid 27% of their income in state and local taxes, while persons with incomes over \$50,000 paid only 6.7% (Upton & Lyons, "Basic Facts: Distribution of Personal Wealth and Income").

Senator Fred Harris has stated that the top 1/5 of the people receive 41% of the income, and the bottom 1/5 receive 5% (Chicago Sun Times, 9/7/71). But liberals do not take the next logical step; that if the distribution of income is inequitable, then prices and profits should be frozen and wages should be free to rise.

Nixon's program can be characterized as "socialism for the rich." The failure of the 'free market' has been dramatically demonstrated as Nixon and the State feverishly attempt to plan and control the U.S. economy. Democrats and Republicans alike are looking for the means of rationalizing the economy to win the 1972 elections. But the U.S. economy is a bombshell waiting to ignite on the chemistry of its own internal contradictions. Patchwork on the economy may delay the explosion but the only real alternative in the long run is a totally democratic form of socialism. This will happen because increasingly it is the only rational alternative to the "welfare-warfare state."

(This article was based on material presented in Vol. 5, No. 3 of the "New University Conference" NUC NEWSLETTER. Credit is especially due to Allyne Rosenthal and Staughton Lynd).





JAILBREAK

On September 6, members of the Tupamaros guerillas freed 104 of their comrades and five other prisoners, including Raul Sendic, reputedly the principal leader of the organization, from a maximum security prison in Montivideo, Uruguay. The prisoners were taken through a 30 yard tunnel to a house across the street and then to cars and buses liberated for their use. A riot in a working class neighborhood on the other side of town is believed to have been staged by the Tupamaros to create a diversion. A 15 square block police dragnet failed to turn up any of the escapees.

One long-time prison guard recently confided to a resident of the area: "They told us they were going to leave without firing a shot before the elections and that nobody could stop them. And that's the way it was." This action was a magnified repetition of the escape of 38 women Tupamaros through a tunnel on July 17.

After the successful escape of the prisoners, Geoffrey Jackson, the British Ambassador who had been held 8 months in the People's Jail as a hostage for the prisoners, was released.

STRATEGY

For political and geographical reasons Uruguay seemed to be an unlikely place for a revolutionary struggle. For example, Uruguay is a plain with none of the impregnable hideaways necessary to conventional guerilla warfare, where 70% of its 2.9 million people live in the cities, including 50% in Montevideo. Therefore the MLN (National Liberation Movement) has developed a strategy of urban guerilla warfare exploiting the fact that Uruguay's workers are mostly unionized—many of them militant—and that Uruguay's economic situation has continuously deteriorated. Inflation was 136% in 1967 due to an overextended welfare system, a banking crisis caused by speculation, and a huge foreign debt.

The Tupamaros, who engage in thorough technical training of their members say that the "12,000 poorly prepared and ill-equipped troops (of the government) constitute one of the weakest repressive forces in America." They believe that if Argentina, Brazil, or the United States were to intervene against their revolution, they could unite the population behind their strategy to "create many Vietnams." It is their stated intention to forge links with other revolutionary groups on the continent.

The Tupamaros or MLN (National Liberation Movement) were founded secretly in the early Sixties, when Uruguay was known as the 'Switzerland of the Americas' because of its liberal democracy, comparative high standard of living and highly developed welfare system. The name Tupamaros is after Tupac Amaru, an Inca leader, who was dismembered in the public square by the Spanish after staging an agrarian rebellion in 1780. The symbol of the organization is a "T" inscribed in a five-pointed star.

TUPAMAROS!

THEORY AND PRACTICE

The Tupamaros see their actions as decisive blows against both reaction and pseudo-revolution. The theoretical concepts on which they are based can be summed in the following terms:

a) Not all the objective and subjective conditions need exist to carry forward the revolution: the armed struggle (as Che said) can create them. "The fact of being armed, prepared, equipped, the process of violating bourgeois legality, generates revolutionary awareness, organization, and conditions." "If there is no adequately prepared group, the revolutionary situations are wasted or not taken advantage of for revolution."

b) There is no need to wait for unity of the left because "the forces that call themselves revolutionary are obligated to choose between supporting (the struggle) or disappearing." The masses will have the easy choice of "improbable and remote changes offered by declarations, manifests, or Parliamentary action and the direct path opened by an armed group and its revolutionary action." Cuba and China are cited as examples.

c) Other forms of struggle are necessary but they should be used with the objective of helping or developing the armed struggle.

d) There is need of a force that can deal effectively with the violent repression of the regime.

e) The armed struggle will develop a political apparatus by uniting the "authentic revolutionaries in all leftist parties."

ACTIONS

The Tupamaros have been very discriminating in the use of violence. Until 1970 they never purposely killed anyone unless fired upon. However, by the summer of 1970 they had reached such a level of strength and potential that they saw the necessity of revising their past policy of avoiding confrontations with the police.



They declared that although "our struggle is against the oligarchy and not against the police and army.... we have arrived at the firm conclusion that we are not able to overthrow this liberty-killing regime without systematically attacking its defenses," granting police and soldiers 15 days to reconsider their position. Since then all those still with the police and

armed forces have been considered servants of the power structure.

Besides numerous arms raids and bank robberies for funds, the Tupamaros have staged actions to demonstrate that their struggle is that of the people. They have commandeered trucks from food-store chains and driven them to slum areas and there distributed their contents to the people. During a strike of 8,000 bank workers the owner was held captive until the strike was settled favorably to the terms of his employees. They robbed a finance company and turned the books over to the press and courts, exposing fraud and illegal operations involving several cabinet members and other high ranking political, banking, and industrial figures. They robbed a resort-casino and returned the portion that was to go for workers' salaries and tips.

In 1968 minutes before the President was to make a State address they blew up the Radio-TV station. In 1969, the day before Rockefeller was to visit, they blew up the General Motors administration building, causing one million dollars worth of damage.

REPRESSION

The activities of the Tupamaros have won widespread popular support and promoted general unrest, such as general strikes and militant demonstrations. This has led to intensified government repression in the form of political arrests, censorship, partial suspensions of civil rights, house-to-house searches, a wage-price freeze, and the killing of demonstrators.

In 1965 the C.I.A. sent Dan Mitrione to "advise" the Uruguayan police on how to deal with the Tupamaros. His method was torture. Former police chief Alejandro Otero told Brazilian journalists that he was fired from that post in 1968 because he disagreed with Mitrione's institution of torture. A metal worker told a congressional investigating committee how he was beaten, burned and electrically shocked, and how his hands and testicles were crushed. Mitrione was kidnapped in 1970 and killed when the government refused to exchange him for political prisoners. (A Gallup poll showed that 20% of the people were in favor of the execution, 20% were opposed, and 60% had no opinion.)

More effective repression has caused the Tupamaros to refine their methods of operation. One technique is called compartmentalization. The members of the organization usually know each other only by pseudonyms; living quarters and "legal" occupations are kept secret. Superfluous remarks are avoided, and members know only what is relevant to their own work.

The MLN divided its forces into "columns." Each column has its own action groups, its own logistic support, its own MLN people, MLN-workers unions, MLN students, MLN-army relationships. This structure permits the simultaneous, autonomous function of several columns. Each of them becomes a small scale organization with its own combatants, services, arsenals, bases, hospitals, and headquarters. Thus it has happened that at a time when one column was suffering from a severe blow, another has returned the blow.

One MLN spokesman said, "from 1967 on we were strong enough to seize power.... the people might have cheered us, but would not have fought for us. Our people have to learn that it is for themselves that they are fighting. They have to want power. That takes years of politicization. We have to wait."

(Continued on Page 17)

The following is a transcription of a tape made by several members of the People's Law Office in Chicago, who, representing the National Lawyer's Guild, spent a week at Attica, talking to prisoners, gathering information, and doing legal work.

Q: COULD YOU GIVE US SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT ATTICA?

A: The Attica liberation faction had started about last May, and had made these 28 demands on the prison system a long time ago. As a matter of fact, they had actually met with Oswald about a week before the takeover took place. Most of the demands were for just, reasonable reforms in the prison, including decent food, improved visiting rights, decent recreational facilities—just bare, minimum subsistence human things.

I think the reason their negotiations broke down was that one of their demands was that Mancusi, the warden, be fired, because he had clearly indicated that he was against any changes in the prison. His response was, "Who are these trouble makers? We've got to deal with them." So they felt that anything granted by Oswald or anyone else could not be real as long as Mancusi was warden.

They also felt reform would be very difficult because you have a jail that is 85% black and Spanish and 75% from New York City, placed in an all white community in a rural setting. In the past they tried to hire 2 black guards who could not find housing in Attica, and therefore couldn't stay. That's the kind of community it is.

The prison is the main industry of Attica. The prisoners know the situation: the guards and the whole town is uptight. Any change that comes to Attica is a threat to the jobs of the men who live there.

The inmates are also aware that their experience is much broader and even their education is generally a lot better than the guards who are supposed to control them. The guards are aware of this too, which adds to their resentment, their racism, and their hostility.

The other problem is that Attica is 400 miles from NY, it's an hour's drive from Buffalo, and in the winter it's snowed in. For about three months almost nobody comes to Attica and the prisoners feel very isolated and totally at the mercy of the guards. A lot of them said they're afraid of what's going to happen to them this winter.

Q: WHEN DID THE TAKEOVER START?

A: It was about 9:30 in the morning when it started. There are 4 cell blocks at Attica, ABC&D, and 3 of the cell blocks were out at that time—some were just going to breakfast or returning from breakfast, some were already at their jobs in the yard. There were a lot of people who were not locked in their cells. The only persons who didn't participate in the takeover were persons who were locked in their cells and never had a chance to.

One of the first things the prison officials did was cut off all the water to the prison. They also cut the food way down, on both those who were participating in the yard and those in other sections. The security system of the prisoners was just incredible—you had 1200 men who were out in a scene where there was very little food, and almost no water for 4 days. You had people who had been locked in jail for a long time, a few didn't know how to handle being free, but there was a phenomenal security system set up to distribute the food, clothing, blankets and so forth. It's incredible

ATTICA MEANS FIGHT BACK

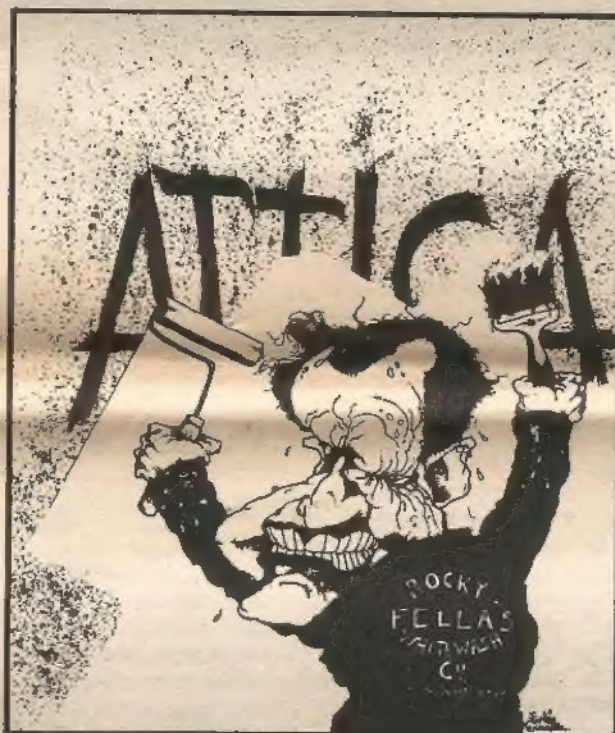
that the thing was run in those circumstances for 4 days with the tension and everything without anything happening to the guards and without any fighting among the inmates.

Q: HOW DID NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED? WHAT DID THE PRISONERS EXPECT...

A: They had the Citizen's Committee, and at least at some point believed that they had some power. When the shit actually came down, and Oswald gave them an ultimatum, they expected the citizen's committee to be able to come in and negotiate between his ultimatum and them. But they weren't even allowed into jail.

I think the mood changed a lot in the jail. It got a lot more serious when they learned the guard had died. At that point Kunstler came in and said that he didn't think they would be able to get amnesty. At this point more and more people want-

and the way it was done in a military manner. They came down and wiped out everybody on the cat walks. They took various sniper shots at the persons who were in the yard. They came into the yard and just walked up to a couple of people and killed them for no reason whatsoever. They walked up to one guy who was lying on the ground and just put a shotgun in his face and blew his head off. That was a report from a guy who was lying next to him. This was mostly in D Block yard. Then they ordered everybody out of D Block yard and through a doorway into A Block yard. As persons came through that doorway certain people believed to be leaders had X marks put on their backs and some we believe were just pulled aside and executed at that point. The stories are jumbled. All the prisoners were told to lie down and strip, not to move. If they moved



ed to go to non-imperialist nations. Most of the Spanish prisoners did want to go to Cuba and others would have gone to other countries. The main demands that they had at the end that had not been met were: amnesty, transportation to non-imperialist nations, the resignation of Mancusi, and removal of the inside walls that divide Attica and make it impossible to see or talk to inmates in other cell blocks.

Oswald's ultimatum was to release all the hostages and negotiate. The prisoners still expected the Citizen's Committee to be allowed in to talk to them or at least to carry out their response to that. All of a sudden this huge helicopter much larger than anything they had seen appeared right over the yard. It was an Army helicopter. Its purpose was partly to frighten the people. It was from this helicopter that the tear gas started coming. It was raining which meant that when the tear gas hit it stayed low because the water kept coming down. Very shortly after the tear gas attack, the troopers came in shooting.

Q: DID THE PRISONERS EXPECT THE ATTACK TO BE SO ORGANIZED?

A: Most of the prisoners didn't. Even if they expected it there was very little they could do anyway, but they were pretty shocked by the swiftness of it

they'd be shot. It was very hard and dangerous for them to look and see what was happening.

Q: DID THEY HEAR SHOTS AFTER THAT?

A: Yes, they did hear shots, even after they were led into A Block yard. They heard shots from the corridor and shots from D Block yard.

Q: MANY:

A: Yes, for the next three or four minutes—A LOT. Enough so that one guy who said he saw somebody being led into corridor by the State Patrol and prison guards couldn't tell which shots killed him. The prisoners who were lying down were then made to crawl about 300 yards in the mud towards the cells that they eventually were taken to. The State Patrol and the guards who had come in with them formed two lines and just beat everybody who came through with their sticks and gun butts.

Throughout the State Patrol was making references to throats being cut, taking revenge, they ought to be killed, how merciful they were, and some of the conversations that were overheard in the yard were things like, "You still got your gun in your holster? Well, I killed a couple of coons today, how about you?" We heard this kind of thing over and over that day.

Q: COULD YOU DESCRIBE THE ASSAULT?

A: They went in from one direction and just shot everybody who

was standing in front on the catwalk. This is where a lot of the hostages died—they just shot, just moved everybody down. I think there were maybe one or two survivors out of 15 or 20 people. I guess that explains why a lot of the hostages had 5-20 bullets in them. They came in really believing that throats had been cut and that one of the guards had been castrated.

Q: WOULD YOU TALK A LITTLE ABOUT ELIOT BARKLEY AND SOME OF THE OTHER LEADERS?

A: Apparently he got a four-year sentence for forging a \$172 money order, got out on parole, and was thrown back in after being busted for driving without a license. He only had a few weeks left to go. The other prisoners knew him well. He said, "I'm here, I may not have much time left, but while you're here, you're either in it or not, and I'm in it. They kill you a little bit every day in here, so I'm not afraid to fight for freedom even if they do kill me."

There were two sentiments. There was the one of the long-term prisoners that their survival as people depended on their being able to change their prison, and there was the sentiments of everybody that there's no way of surviving here if you're not a part of this, if you're not fighting it, if you're not part of the struggle against prisons.

Q: WERE THEY EFFECTIVE IN WIPING OUT THE WHOLE LEADERSHIP?

A: No, they didn't kill everybody, and we don't know if it's to hold certain people to indict or if those prisoners were in an area that was taken over by state troopers who weren't as vicious as others or whether those persons who were doing the spotting of leaders didn't see them. There's still about half the leadership left.

Q: WHAT WERE THE REPRISALS LIKE AFTER THE PRISON WAS SECURED?

A: There was tremendous, vicious sadism going on. I'm sure it was a time when any of the guards took out their revenge on any of the prisoners who had been out in the yard, and singled them out and beat them and did whatever they thought they could get away with. One of the prisoners said that the racism of the guards was more subdued before but now it's right here all the time, and they don't make any bones about it.

I think when the guards finally realized that there were no throats cut and no castration, they couldn't accept that fact...and relate it to the murders they had done so they still refused to believe it. They say the coroner lied or something.



Q: HOW DID PRISONERS FEEL ABOUT THE PUBLIC RESPONSE? DID THEY THINK IT WAS WORTH IT?

A: A lot of the inmates said, "We risked our lives and we'll do it again if necessary." They felt that a lot of what they done was to educate the public. A lot of them couldn't believe that there wasn't more public response, that the public could allow it to go on, did allow the prisons to be run in that way, then they would have to do it again.....

Los Angeles police agent reveals frameup of left

Los Angeles

If Louis Tackwood is telling the truth, he has lifted the lid on a labyrinthine police and state conspiracy to frame left-wing individuals and organizations in California.

During the last several weeks, Tackwood, for nine years a police informer and agent provocateur by his own admission, has been talking to the press about police methods of infiltrating, influencing and framing the radical left throughout the state.

Because of conflicting statements he has made and his own confirmed pleasure in playing the double agent, there was doubt as to the reliability of his revelations. But after a lie-detector test (polygraph) and three weeks of checking-up by reporters from Newsweek, the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times—as well as months of background investigation by members of a left-wing group called Citizens Research and Investigation Committee (CRIC), with whom he is writing a book—it appears much of what Tackwood has to say about the operations of the police is factual.

The conflicts in his story largely concern his activities since he stopped working for the police earlier this year. He has several times, allegedly under threats from the police and DA's office, retracted his allegations and accused members of CRIC instead. No one is certain which side he is on.

Political police

But Tackwood's testimony about the police and his own career as an informer is consistent, detailed and concrete. It is also of great significance for several important political trials presently underway. His information has been made available to defense counsel for Angela Davis, the Soledad Brothers and the L.A. Panther 13. He is said to be withholding details on those cases from the press to avoid jeopardizing the defense. But even without those details, a picture of the mode of operation of California political police emerges from his testimony about his own experiences during nine years as an informer.

Tackwood, now 28, was first recruited by the Los Angeles police to help catch criminals after he was arrested for car theft in 1962. He informed for nine years. In return, as he puts it, he was given a "license to steal" and in one case to murder someone who blew his cover. An assistant DA said that Tackwood's information was "fantastic. When he is truthful the stuff he gives us is remarkable." Newsmen investigating his allegations have confirmed that he was arrested at least a dozen times after 1962, but spent very little time in jail. His case was usually dismissed, or else the records would read "no disposition," or "defendant works as a reliable informant."

Tackwood says he was recruited into political work in 1965, by the autonomous Special Identification and Investigation (SII) section of the L.A. police force. Police admitted Tackwood, who is black, was an undercover agent, but denied he had worked on political cases.

Creating fear

The first political job to which he said he was assigned was directed, like almost all his others, against a militant black organization. In 1965, it was the Black Muslims. Around the middle of August, he was told to make a phone call to the police saying there were guns in the L.A. Black Muslim Mosque No. 27. The police knew there were no guns, he said, but they used his call as an excuse to go in shooting and wreck the mosque.

The raid was carried out, Tackwood said, to "create enough fear in a person's mind then he won't join an organization that he knows if he gets into it he's bound to be killed sooner or later or go to jail. So therefore what they do is create incidences, to keep the mass public out of the organization... [The Muslims] were becoming a power structure within the black community as long as a house is divided you can never conquer anything... They figured if you get enough of those intelligent brothers out there, they would go back out into the community and pull everybody together... They go right up to the head, take the head off... They used the same theory when they started the war between US and the Panthers. They deliberately provoked that war... They were supplying Karenga with enough money to make him do anything."

Members of US, founded in Los Angeles by black nationalist Ron Karenga, have since been convicted of the fatal shooting at UCLA of two Black Panthers—Bunchy Carter and John Huggins—in December 1968. Tackwood says the murders were ordered by police.

Tackwood was then transferred to direct infiltration of the Panthers. At the same time he was recruited out of SII and into another police branch called Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS). Housed in the Los Angeles police building, CCS is a "superorganization," according

to Tackwood, which gathers intelligence all over the state because it doesn't trust the intelligence department or other police forces. In joint operations with Northern California police forces and the FBI, he says, it seemed that CCS was in charge.

CCS was created in 1966-67, about the time the Panthers got active. "The organization's only purpose..." he said, "is to seek out, infiltrate and destroy, political organizations... Their name is Criminal Conspiracy Section, but actually they have nothing to do with criminals, nothing. They arrest no criminals whatsoever."

Tackwood's most important allegation was that CCS creates conspiracies. "Once some information is found, agents like myself then proceed to build a conspiracy themselves," he said. "If the conspiracy is not to the point where it would be an acting fact, we help, if necessary, plan the thing and bring the thing off..."

Tackwood gave extensive testimony about a right-winger from whom he bought dynamite and machine guns with police money which he then sold to left-wingers, a common CCS practice. Although this man made the bombs that were used in both a San Francisco State College bombing and a Compton (black suburb of Los Angeles) police station bombing, they did not arrest him. Ostensibly "dangerous" left-wingers are allowed to walk around free too: "If one person thinks he's safe and you follow him, he gives up another person, who you can follow, who gives up another person, who in turn... It's a syndrome where we watch one to catch the other. This is the only way CCS can ever accomplish their task. In other words there's only 14 of them and yet they're statewide. They're everywhere you can get your hands in. They have information on every organization that you can name on the left. I mean detailed information. They employ over 200 informers."

Three current trials

Tackwood said he worked with CCS on three cases that are currently in the courts, the Angela Davis-Marin County Courthouse case, the George Jackson case and most extensively, the police raid on Los Angeles Panther headquarters on December 8, 1969, out of which has grown the case of the L.A. Panther 13, on trial for their lives in Los Angeles.

Although he withheld details given to the defense in each case, Tackwood told the press enough to make clear that if convictions occur in any of those cases they will have been frameups. In both the Marin County courthouse shooting in August 1970—for which Angela Davis and Ruchell Magee face charges—and George Jackson's "escape" attempt, Tackwood charges police had prior knowledge that militants planned the actions and failed to stop them.

Referring to the courthouse incident, he said: "If Angela Davis is guilty of conspiracy in any kind of way [he would not allege an opinion on the matter], the Los Angeles police department is more so. The other conspirators are still walking around." Later he elaborated: "They have Angela Davis up there on a conspiracy, but the people who were directly involved in it have never been prosecuted... The police were very much involved in the conspiracy... I infiltrated it [for 3-5 months]... They had other agents there too. I'm saying that the whole entire thing was framed..."

In the case of the L.A. Panther 13, Tackwood claims that police planned their raid on the headquarters to coincide with a meeting of all the Southern California Panther leadership to be held there the evening of Dec. 8, 1969. In particular they wanted to "get" Pratt. Asked whether the raid, which occurred three days after the murder of Fred Hampton by Chicago police, was part of a nationally coordinated police conspiracy to destroy the Panther party, Tackwood said that it definitely was. "It was an assassination plot."

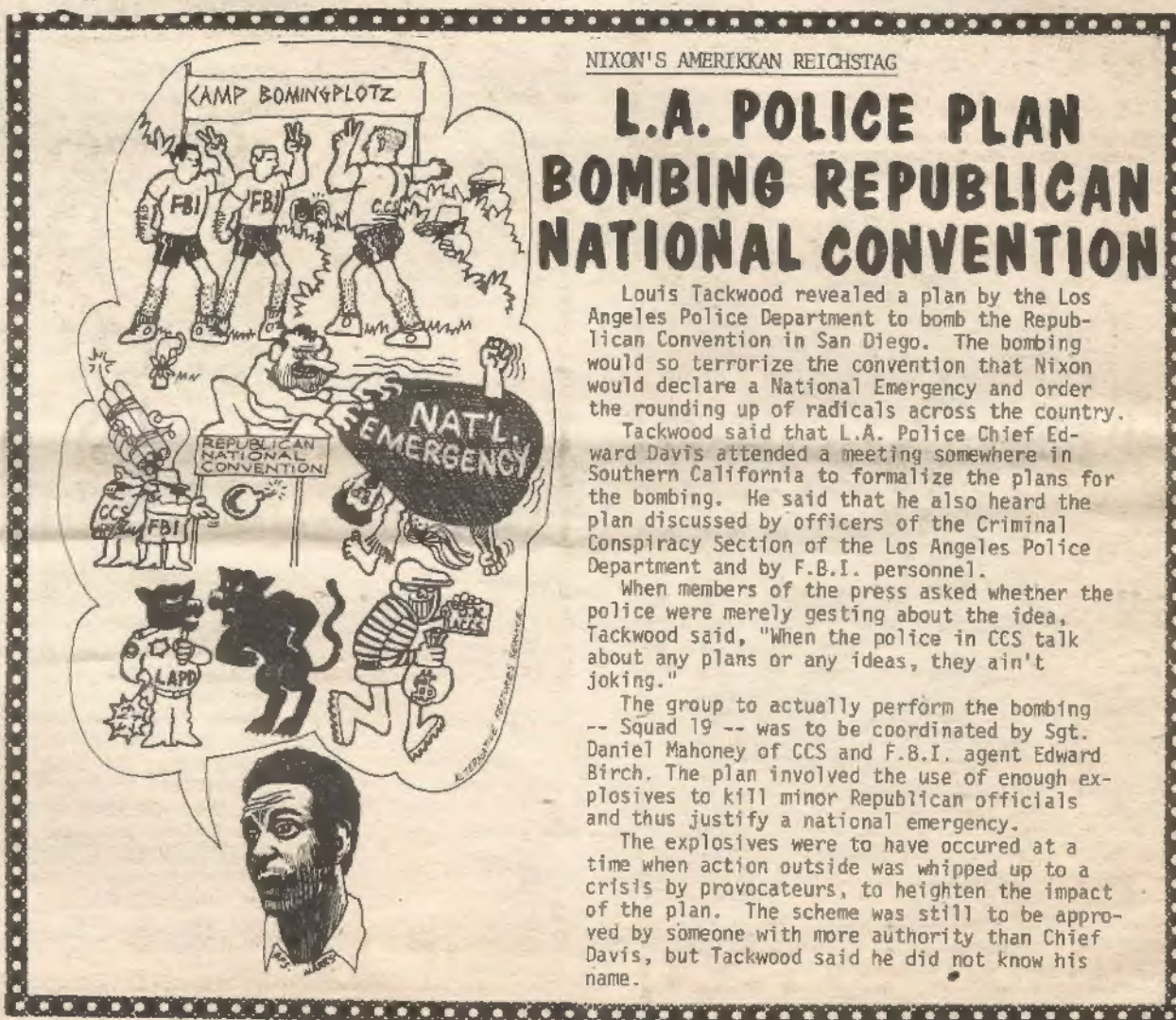
One of the Panthers on trial turned state's witness. This is Melvin (Cotton) Smith, who Tackwood says was number three man in the party, the party's arms expert, with knowledge of the precise location and contents of all arms caches. But, according to Tackwood, Smith did not just turn state's witness during the trial, as police claim, but worked for the Los Angeles police as an informer and provocateur since 1967 and in fact placed in the Panther party by the police. It was his information that allowed the raid.

The last assignment Tackwood said he was handed before deciding to quit working for the police in July was a plan to disrupt the Republican convention in San Diego next year. The police-inspired "disruption" allegedly in the planning was a bombing of the convention, which would kill some politicians, coordinated with a riot outside the convention center provoked by agents among the demonstrators.

It is difficult to tell what Tackwood's motives are and how much of what he says is completely true. He says he never intended to go public in person and that he had been planning to write his expose anonymously. In July he contacted the L.A. Free Press for help with the book and was put in contact with CRIC, whose members spent many hours taping his story. On discovering that his telephone had an extension in the Newton St. police station, he decided that for his own protection he should let the public know what he was doing.

When he disappeared for three weeks in September, CRIC members called in reporters to inform the public of Tackwood's allegations in the hopes of prompting a congressional or grand jury investigation into political police and to make Tackwood's own case notorious enough so police could not get rid of him without arousing suspicion. He said he was held by police during the three weeks.

What the next stage in Louis Tackwood's odyssey on both sides of the law will be, no one can predict. But the testimony he has already given—even if true only in part—should be enough to stimulate several investigations.



Winterize yer car

There are two major steps in winterizing your car:

First, the myths surrounding the automobile's maintenance and repair must be faced and eliminated.

We must learn that the automobile is an inefficient means of transportation which supports waste of all kinds: labor, sound, speed, space, air, fuel, steel, rubber, glass, concrete, neighborhoods, and on and on. We should use it accordingly.

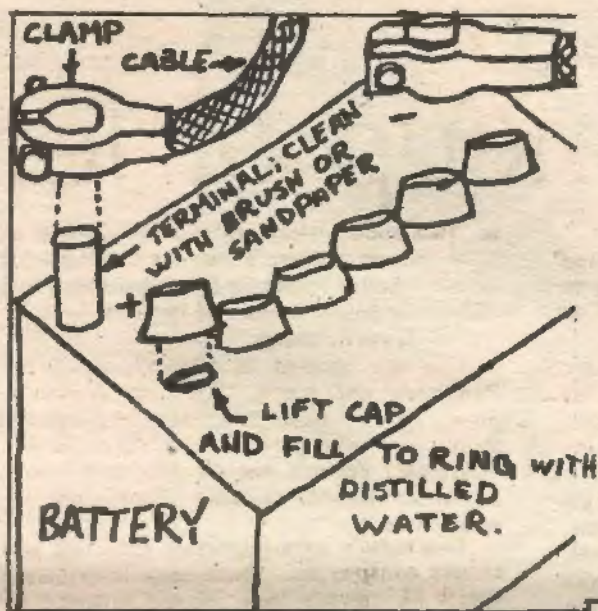
Almost anyone can do their own work on their car if they decide to take the time. As we learn to fix an automobile we destroy the myths surrounding machines and the need for specialists for every kind of machine and repair.

Second, know and regularly attend to the parts of a car that are necessary for good starting, good performance and safety.

A car needs fuel regularly to operate. When you get gas, check the following systems and parts of your car:

1. The Battery.

Look for external damage such as a crack in the case, loose battery cables, loose battery posts, corrosion around the posts.

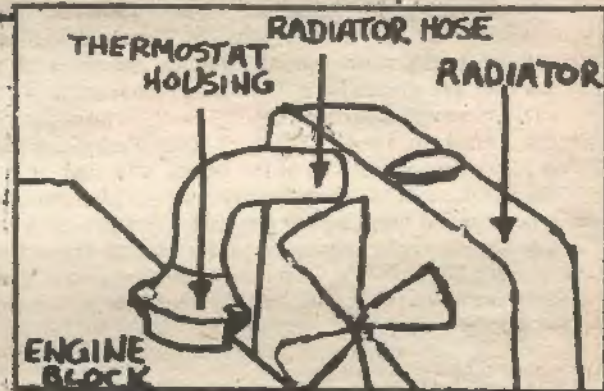


Inside the battery make sure the electrolyte (sulfuric acid and water) is filled to the top of the inside of the case. (If there is corrosion, you can remove it with baking soda and water or other stuff like Coke.) Low electrolyte level oxidizes the lead plates and weakens the battery. Once every three months or so check your battery with a hydrometer. The hydrometer will measure the specific gravity which will indicate the strength of the electrolyte solution. If the reading is low (below 1250) you recharge the battery.

The battery should be tightly secured to the engine compartment. Many batteries fail early because of bouncing around.

2. Check Oil.
Oil levels should be up to the full level on the dipstick. Keep oil in the trunk so that you can add oil yourself. You get ripped off at stations when you buy oil for 75¢ per quart. In the winter you should use a low viscosity (easy flowing) oil such as "5-20," which means if it is extremely cold your oil won't run like honey, but more like a light syrup. In the summer use "10-30," a bit heavier and withstands heat better.

Change oil once every 1500 miles, and change oil filter (or clean oil screen in VW), once every two or three oil changes.



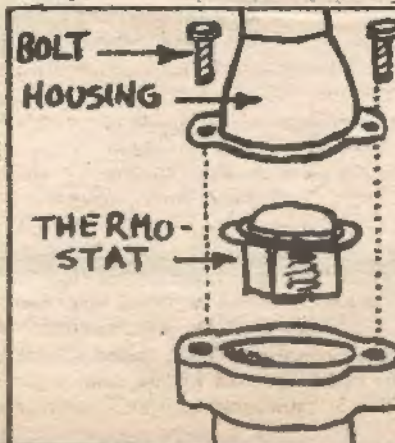
3. Check Cooling System.

Take off radiator cap (slowly if the engine is hot) and check water level. Keep the water level $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the top of inside of radiator. In the winter you should keep the radiator safe from freezing to -40 degrees. A half water/half anti-freeze mixture is sufficient. Usually about 2 gallons of antifreeze is enough depending on the size of the cooling system capacity. To drain the radiator open the drain spout at the bottom of the radiator just below the fan.

If water freezes in your engine the result will probably be a cracked engine block—a very expensive and avoidable mistake.

Check hoses for cracks, holes, and leaks. Check the fan belt for wear and looseness.

Replace the summer thermostat with a winter thermostat. The thermostat is located on the engine underneath the top radiator hose connection and two bolts hold down its housing. A winter thermostat keeps water from the radiator circulating through the engine until the water temperature reaches approximately 180 degrees. This gives the engine a chance to warm up quickly. Thermostats cost between \$1.50 and \$3.50 Wholesale. Keep your summer thermostat. Don't throw it away. Get a tune-up before winter and after winter. A tune-up gets the ignition system operating at peak efficiency.



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VI

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

ATTICA PRISON AFTER THE MASSACRE.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO JUSTICE IN AMERICA?

GEORGE JACKSON

SAUNDRA PRATT
SAM MELVILLE
DIANA OUGHTON
FRED HAMPTON
CLARENCE JOHNSON
JULIO ROLDAN
TED GOLD

MANUEL RAMOS
CARL HAMPTON
JAMES RECTOR
ABBY KAPLAN
JONATHON JACKSON
TERRY ROBBINS
MARK CLARK

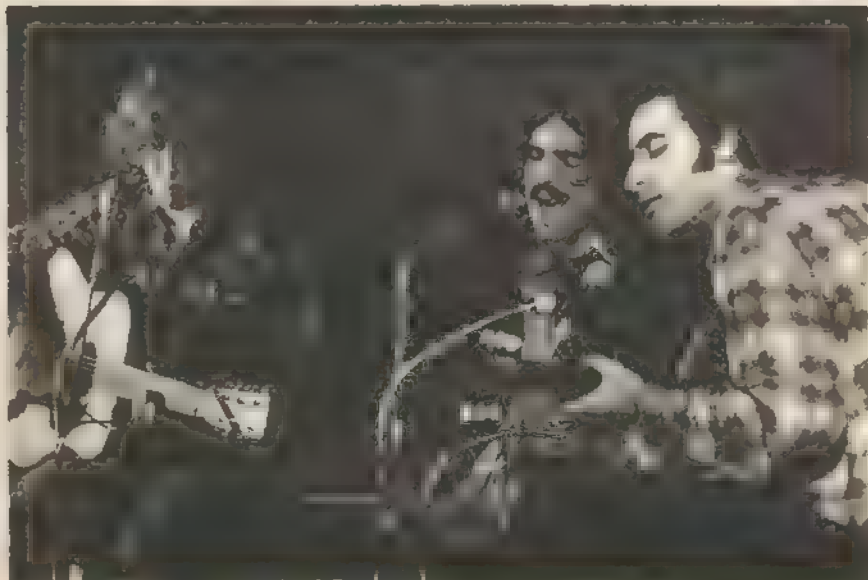
Pittsburgh Fair Witness, El.R.

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Pgh. Playhouse. Tues-Sat, 8:40 pm; Sun, 7:40 pm; Thurs mat, 2 pm.
Adm. \$3-6.

FILM: **WILDERNESS ALPS OF STEHELIN.** (Sierra Club). Downtown YWCA. Noon.

FILM: **DRAGON INN** (Taiwan). Pitt Common Facilities. 8:30 pm.

FILM: **KING OF HEARTS.** Pgh. Playhouse. Adm. \$1.80. Thru Dec. 4.

MUSICAL: **HARDHATS.** Pgh. Poor Players. UACM, 5th & Bellefield. Adm. \$2. Thru Dec. 3.

CONFERENCE: **PA. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND REFORMS TO THE SYSTEM.** University of Pgh. Speaker: Atty Gen. J. Shane Creamer. "The Correctional System in Pa." Student Union Ballroom. Noon.
Workshops: 1:30-3:00pm
Play: **The Cage.** Produced, directed & performed by former inmates of San Quentin. Student Union Ballroom, 8:00 pm.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2

PLAY: **A TASTE OF HONEY.** Chatham College. Drama Room. 8:15 pm. Thru Dec. 5th.

FILM: **BEAT THE DEVIL** dir. by John Huston. C-MU Film Arts Society. Porter Hall 100. 4:30, 7:00, & 9:30 pm.

FILM: **PASSION OF ANNA.** Franklin Pangborn Film Club. U of Pitt, Comm. Facil. 8:15 pm. Free.

OPERA: **TANNHAUSER** by Wagner. Pgh Opera. Heinz Hall. 8:30 pm.

CONFERENCE: **PA. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.** Workshops: 12-3:00
Panel Discussion: **Alternative Models For Correction and Reform.**
Speaker: Senator Anderson from Va. "Prisons and Rehabilitation--a National Disgrace."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3

SPEAKER: **THOMAS MACGIOLLA**, pres. of Sinn Fein (IRA) & Sean Kenny, official rep. of the IRA. Synod Hall. 125 N. Craig St. 8 pm. (Also at 1:00 pm. G-24 Cathedral of Learning.)

CONCERT: **U OF PITT STADIUM REVIEW.** Carnegie Music Hall. 8:30 pm.

FILM: **THE TRIAL.** Museum of Art Film Series. Carnegie Lecture Hall. 8:00 pm.

FILM: **HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI and FIRES ON THE PLAINS.** C-MU, Doherty Hall 2210. 7:00 & 9:30 pm. Adm. \$0.75.

BALLET: **SWAN LAKE.** Natalia Makarova, Ted Kravitt. Heinz Hall. 8:30 pm.

FILM: **ANGELA DAVIS INTERVIEW.** 7 pm. U of Pitt. L-9 Clapp Hall. 7 pm. Free.

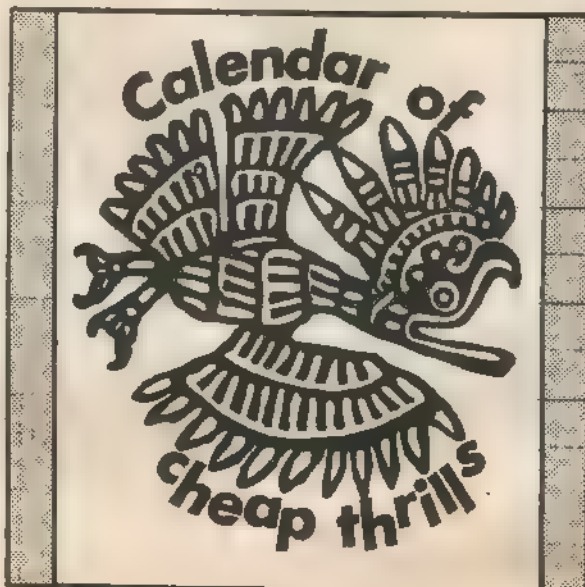
PRISON CONFERENCE: U of Pitt.

Workshops, 1-3 pm.
Speaker: Wm. Kunstler.
"Attica, A Prisoner's Bill of Rights." 7:30 pm.
Stud. Union Ballroom.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4

PLAY: **AMAH! & THE NIGHT VISITORS.** Children's opera. Pgh. Playhouse. 10:30 am & 2:30 pm. Hamlet Street Theater. Adm. \$1.50. Also tomorrow at 2:30.

OPERA: **TANNHAUSER.** See Dec. 2.
THEATRE: **BEAUTY & THE BEAST.** Lovelace Marionette Theatre. 2:30 pm. Also Sunday at 2:30.

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5**

FILM: **PUTNEY SWOPE.** Pgh. Playhouse. Adm. \$1.80. Thru Dec. 11

CONCERT: **KILTIE BAND.** Carnegie Music Hall. 8:30 pm.

CONCERT: **CHAMBER MUSIC.** Stephen Paulson, bassoonist. Chatham College. 8:30 pm

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6

CONCERT: **PGH. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY** Julliard Quartet with John Graham. Carn. Mus. Hall. 8:30 pm.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7

FILM/LECTURE: **CARAVAN ACROSS SOUTH AFRICA.** Karl Maslowski. Carn. Music Hl. 2:00, 6:30, & 8:45 pm.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8

CONCERT: **ITZAK PERLMAN**, violinist. "Y" Music Soc. Series. Morris Kaufman Audit. 315 S. Bellefield. 8:40 pm.

POETRY: **ARCHIBALD MacLEISH**, Tickets, \$2.50 & 1.75. Carn. Music Hall. 8 PM.

FILM: **MUSIC BOX.** Laurel & Hardy. Downtown YWCA. Noon.

FILM: **SUMMERSKIN** (Argentina). U of Pitt. Comm. Facil. 8:30 pm.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

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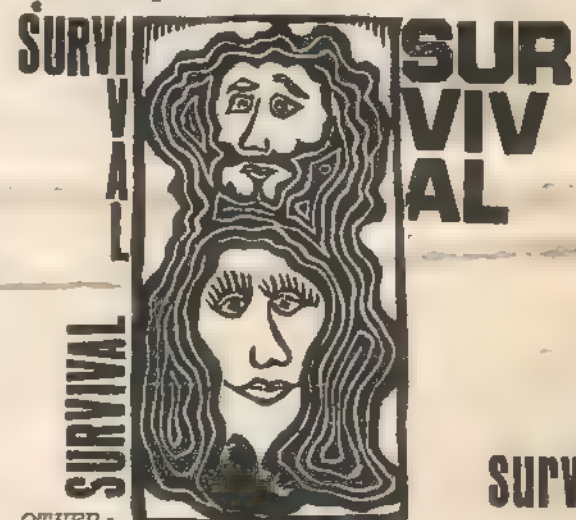
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X7419

CALENDAR OF FALL EVENTS

CONT'D. FROM P. 14

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9

LECTURE/RECITAL: Alfred Deller, English countertenor. Chatham College. 11 am.

FILM: THE ROCKING HORSE WINNER. C-MU Film Arts Society. Porter Hall 100. 4:30, 7:00 & 9:00 pm.

FILM: WILD CHILD. Franklin Pangborn Film Club. U of Pitt. Comm. Facil. 8:15 pm. Free.

BIRTHDAY: 25th of Lizzie Jane Ruth

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

FILM: BLOW UP, dir. by Antonioni. C-MU, Doherty Hall 2210. 7:00 & 9:15 pm. Adm. .75.

PLAY: PLAZA SUITE. Pgh. Playhouse. Tues-Sat, 8:40 pm; Sun, 7:40 pm; Thurs mat, 2:00 pm. Adm. \$3-6. Thru Jan. 1st.

CONCERT: PGH SYMPHONY. Hans Richter-Haaser, pianist. Heinz Hall. 8:40 pm.

FILM WEEK-END: CINEMA FOR THE SEVENTIES--THE POLITICAL NEW WAVE. A 3-day screening of Latin American, "Third World," and other new release films including "Ice," "Fidel," "Selling of the Pentagon," "The Murder of Fred Hampton," "Great Chicago Conspiracy Circus," and more. Contact David Weinkauff Edinboro State College, 16412. Overnight accommodations can be arranged.

FILM: DUCK SOUP. The first of the Marx Bros. Festival. Oakland Co-op, 7:00, 9:00 & 11:00 pm. \$1.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

PLAY: AMAHL & THE NIGHT VISITORS. See Dec. 4.

THEATRE: BEAUTY & THE BEAST. See Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12

CONCERT: PGH. SYMPHONY. See Dec. 10 schedule.

FILM: LOVE MAKERS. Pgh. Playhouse. Adm. \$1.80. Thru Dec. 18th.

ESSAY. DECEMBER 11

FILM/LECTURE: IMPRESSIONS OF GREECE. Philip Walker. Carn. Mus. Hall. 2:00, 6:30 & 8:45.

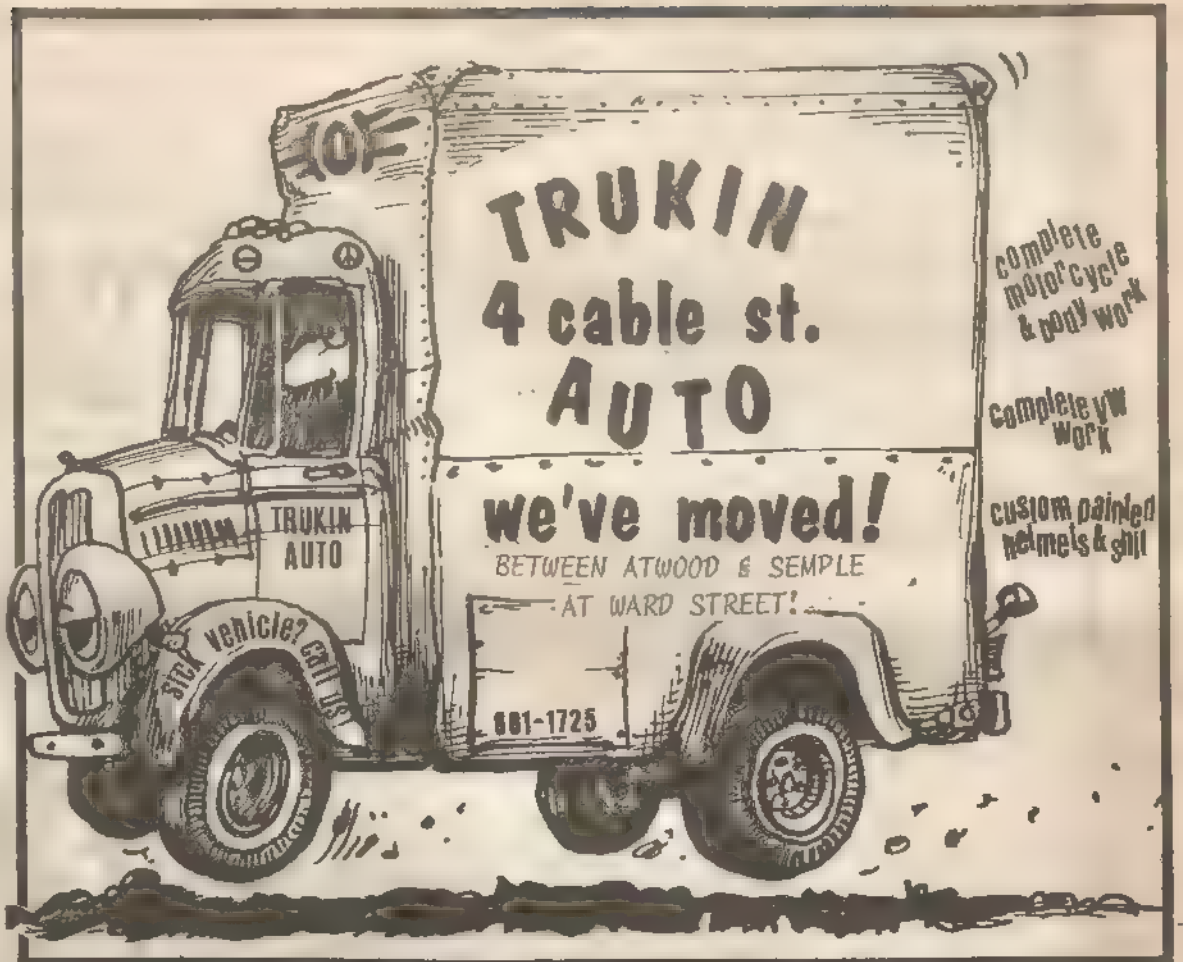
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15

FILM PREMIER: FIDDLER ON THE ROOF. Manor Theatre. \$3, \$4, \$5. 421-0300 for info.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17

CONCERT: PGH. SYMPHONY. Grant Johannesen, pianist. Heinz Hall. 8:40 pm.

SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS: Rumor has it that, as of the beginning of the year, you will be able to buy Grand Funk deodorant & cosmetics. Radical Revlon?!



"I am not in favor of bringing about in any way the social & political equality of the white & black races...[nor] of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people... there must be the position of superior & inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

-- Abraham Lincoln, Charleston, 1858

KOFF KOFF
New York had 57 days of "good air" last year.



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BOOKS

I've always been really curious about organized crime. I just haven't ever been able to figure out how mobsters can get away with all the shit they do - unless they are a semi-official branch of the government.

I looked forward to reading **THE MAFIA IS NOT AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER** by Nicholas Gage (McGraw-Hill Book Company, 174 pp., \$5.95). Unfortunately I was disappointed.

I enjoyed reading the book. It's well written and easy to read though sometimes the chapter headings are a bit hard to take - Chapter 6: The Mafia is Full of Male Chauvinists.

Mr. Gage runs down the life histories of most of the Mafia big-wigs and tells a few nice stories about each. There are a few gems hidden way in the book but by and large, I finished knowing little more than I started with.

I agree with Robert M. Morgenthau (former U.S. Attorney for the Southern New York District under LBJ) in his introduction, "that organized crime, for all its color and drama, is no laughing matter." I disagree when he says that Gage's book "communicates the real nature of organized crime today."



It's doubtful that anyone in the Mafia or organized crime in general will put out a contract on Nicholas Gage for what he has written. But check it out for yourself - it's currently being serialized in the Post-Gazette.

-- TOAD

PROJECT 1-2-3. Written by Eve Merriam and illustrated by Harriet Sherman. McGraw-Hill. \$4.95. We're out of the suburbs in this children's book and go on a wonderful numerical journey through Project 1-2-3. The story of living in a housing project "as big as a town" describes some of the joys and trials of urban life. The illustrations are delightful--all in pink, purple, yellow and orange and only through them do we see that most of the people who live there are black. But this is not a book about the problems of black children. Rather, it is a simple portrayal of life in the project--"so big that it has 2 front doors and 2 elevators and 2 walls covered with mailboxes...6 double load washers and 6 giant dryers."

I read the book to different groups of children aged 6 through 9, who told me excitedly that they lived in projects too. They realized some of the fairytale-like qualities of this project, however, and marveled at the neat playground in the book. They made some comments like, "Our basement has rats," but there were also a whole lot of "Wows!"

One not-so-unexpected drawback: although the book is about a life style usually experienced by low income families, the book costs a high income \$4.95.

-charlotte-

HA

HEE

CHUCKLE!

HAW

HEH HEH

HA HA

LAUGH

GITALADA
DIS ONE...



BAM
BAM

HA HEH
HEH

FAIR
WITNESS

DHERBY
FW

...WE ALWAYS TAKE TIME OFF FROM THE BUSY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION TO PASS AROUND THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE PGH. FAIR WITNESS...
...THE BOYS AND I REALLY GET A KICK OUT OF THOSE COMIX...

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Priests Pray Prison Permit

(continued from Page 3)

readily see it is your sole purpose to incite the prison population to riot and I am therefore forced to rescind the approval permitting you to enter the confines of this institution. You will not be permitted in here for any reason..."

The suit is built on a number of legal arguments and is basically asking for an injunction against Brierley and the others preventing them from the further barring of O'Malley and Taylor from visiting prisoners who request to see them.

It charges Brierley with violating the priests' First Amendment (freedom of speech and assembly) rights by "punishing" them (barring them from the prison) for exercising Constitutional rights. In other words, the suit contends that Brierley can not ban the priests from Western Penitentiary solely because of their participation in a perfectly legal, orderly, peaceful, and constitutionally-protected demonstration.

It also charges a violation of their religious freedom (they can no longer see prisoners who request their presence, even though the prison is within O'Malley's parish), and a violation of their right to due process — that is, to have a hearing

before any constitutional right is taken away from them.

The three prisoners are suing, claiming a violation of their freedom to speak with whom they want (in this case O'Malley and Taylor), and also a violation of their freedom of religion, since with Father Taylor barred from the prison, there will no longer be Afro-American masses conducted. One of the prisoners, James Corkan, who has been diagnosed as suicidal, is asking for Father O'Malley's readmission because O'Malley has been the only person able to, Corkan says, give him the desire to continue living.

On Thursday, November 12, Commonwealth attorneys went before Federal Judge John J. Miller asking for a summary judgement, that is, an immediate decision in favor of the state. Law Collective attorneys Harry Swanger, and Lenny Sharon argued against the move, asking for an evidentiary hearing in which the priests and the prisoners could be heard. No decision has yet come from Miller.

IT'S A FACT!

The editorials for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Pittsburgh Press appear to be written, composed, and typeset on an IBM computer without any reliance on outside sources.

THE LATIN SCENE:

TUPAMAROS!

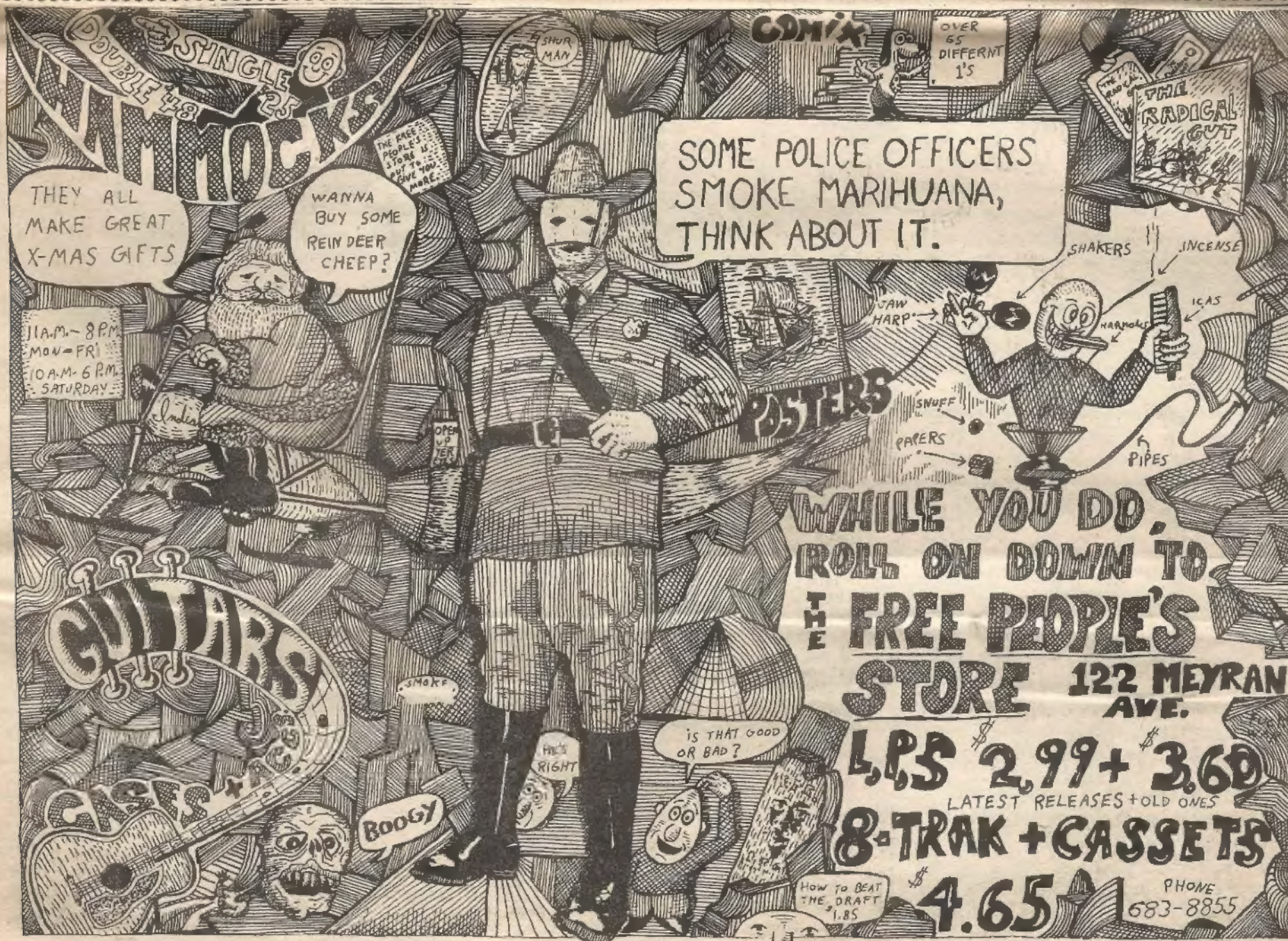
(Continued from Page 6)

On November 28 general elections were held in which the main contenders were Areco's Colorado Party and the treinta Amplio (Broad Front), composed of Communists, socialists, anarchists, Christian Democrats, Trotskyites, and dissidents from the traditional parties.

The Tupamaros said that they would gear their tactics to a peaceful transition to socialism if the Front were elected, but official returns declared the Colorado Party and Areco's hand-picked successor Juan Maria Bordaberry the winner.

Retired General Liber Seregni, the Front's candidate, bitterly denounced the elections as "the dirtiest I have ever seen." The day after the election the government announced the Tupamaros had committed another kidnapping.

(The information for this article was drawn from The Tupamaros, by Carlos Nunez; the S.F. Good Times; The Guardian; Sept. Ramparts; and LNS.)



special CONTEST!!

Hey, Hey, Folks! The response to our "Explain the Logo" contest has been almost overwhelming. At press time somewhere between 14 and 768,000 entries had been received, forcing us to rent the 56th floor of the U.S. Steel Building and hire a staff of 35 just to sift through all the responses.

The contest, as you probably don't know, concerns writing an explanation (perhaps, as we say, tongue-in-cheek) of our new logo. A logo is the thing on the cover that contains the paper's name.

Perhaps some of you were put off by our own El Rubio's example in our last issue, thinking (quite understandably) that you could not hope to match his clever, oft times marigold, wit. But don't worry about it; get in the right mood (two j's oughta do it), study the logo for a second or two, and start writing!

We print below the winner for this issue. Winners will receive either a free one-year subscription to the F.W. or a round-the-world tour on a guava boat, depending on how they dot their "i's". Winners will be selected by a jury of five nebishes.

Write out your entry and mail it to the F.W., P.O. Box 7165, Pittsburgh, no later than 3:18 P.M. December 31. Sorry, Members of Congress and horses are ineligible.



THIS WEEK'S WINNER!

It is clear that your logo is a flagrant, courageous, and outrageous attempt to garner the readership of subsets of the Pittsburgh population hitherto unaware of your publication, to wit: the blind, the sighted, voyeurs, fat people, smug hermaphrodites, sufferers of the frambesia, angels, and by extension, angelologists.

In addition, the figure seems to be braking to a halt, kneeling in supplication, and spreading forth (or perhaps fifth) her arms to reveal her unclothed body: an obvious attempt on your part to pander in turn to the tastes of acrobats, the religious, and exhibitionists.

The figure also appears to be rising phoenix-like in an ascending arc from lower left to upper right, from dark clouds to light, symbolizing in turn the Pittsburgh Renaissance, the Bucs clinching the pennant, ecological considerations, Manifest Destiny, victory in Vietnam, drugged tranquility, the cycle of rebirth, and the dawning of a new age of Socialism.

The figure is also falling backwards: a blatant sex symbol reeling under the blows of women's liberation? Suffering American Justice? The Emmy eclipsed?



Love,
M. Cianisaslow
Texas

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Pgh. Free Clinic needs dedicated volunteers, professional & non-prof.
661-0440. SEND MONEY PLEEZ!!!

Young couple looking for 1 or 2 other couples to find & share 2-3 bedrm. apt. in town, starting maybe Feb. or March. We don't have a phone so write & send your number: Dave Hereth, 5553 Forbes Ave., 15217.

SWITCHBOARD NEEDS CRASHPADS--682-5200.

Important survival info. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Sibling's Councion, PO Box 491, Stanwood, Wash., 98292.

Free Clinic needs cribs & playpens, small toys, diapers, for nursery for patients' & vol's children. 661-0440.

Anyone who took pix of REDBONE at Syria Mosque on Nov. 4, pleez send negs to: Tim Walsh, Box 468, Calif., Pa 15419.

Exquisite handmade, handpainted Christmas ornaments--angels, reindeer, pigs, roosters, flute-players, drummers, etc. --made to order, exciting prices! 363-2030.

Fair Witness staffer needs jobs comparable to abilities--layout, graphic design, ad-copy, writing, etc. Not paid by F.W. (no one is), must live. 363-2030

75 YEARS IN PRISON---Have been sentenced to 75 years in prison for a crime I did not commit. Desperately need help to appeal. Any and all donations will be appreciated. Will answer all inquiries. Thank you, Tommy Marshburn, 500 Commerce, Dallas, Texas 73202.

Two women trying to contact man we met hitching thru Colo. who goes by name of Chris Thatcher. Any info, pleez contact Karen Sandall, 5310 Jason, Houston Texas 77035, or have him contact.

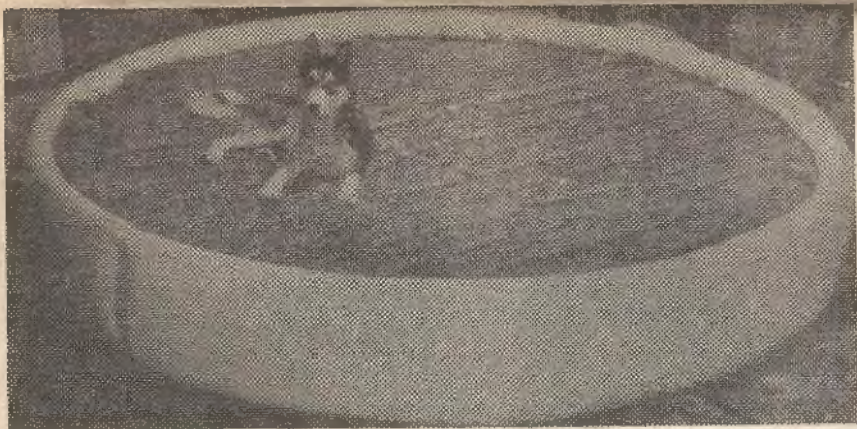


MARGE PIERCY

a work of artifice

THE BONZAI TREE
IN THE ATTRACTIVE POT
COULD HAVE GROWN EIGHTY FEET TALL
ON THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN
TILL SPLIT BY LIGHTENING.
BUT A GARDENER
CAREFULLY PRUNED IT.
IT IS NINE INCHES HIGH.
EVERY DAY AS HE
WHITTLES BACK THE BRANCHES,
THE GARDENER CROONS,

IT IS YOUR NATURE
TO BE SMALL AND COSY,
DOMESTIC AND WEAK,
HOW LUCKY, LITTLE TREE,
TO HAVE A POT TO GROW IN.
WITH LIVING CREATURES
ONE MUST BEGIN VERY EARLY
TO DWARF THEIR GROWTH:
THE BOUND FEET,
THE CRIPPLED BRAIN,
THE HAIR IN CURLERS,
THE HANDS YOU
LOVE TO TOUCH.



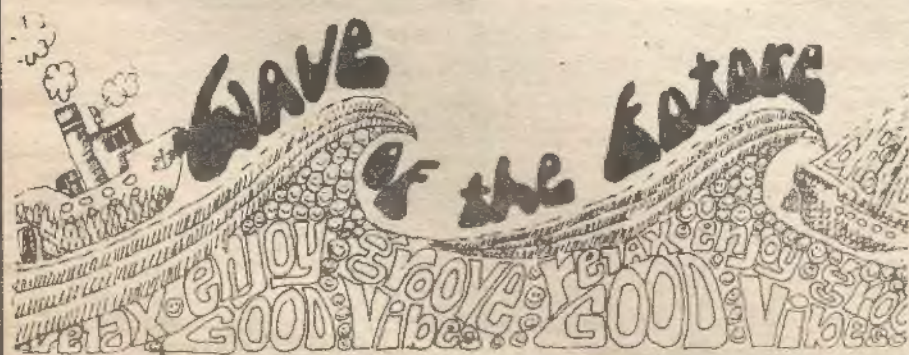
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